

Germans Must Register; 200 Seized in Hoboken

President Tightens Check on Enemy Aliens in Drastic Proclamation

Troops May Guard Waterfront Here

Teutons Warned to Keep Away From All Points of Military Importance

President Wilson struck a heavy blow at the alien menace in the United States yesterday, when he issued a proclamation barring all male Germans over fourteen from the vicinity of any place of military importance to the government. He also directed that all enemy aliens be registered, have their registration cards with them at all times and be not allowed to change their place of residence without first notifying the Department of Justice.

Under this ruling no German male more than fourteen may stay in the District of Columbia or the Canal Zone, ride on any boat except a public ferry or approach within a hundred yards of transportation terminals, wharves, canals carrying shipping of more than 500 tons or any other vital point.

This proclamation will affect, in the opinion of Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, about 120,000 persons in the metropolitan district. It is probable that the task of guarding New York City's waterfront will now be taken out of the marshal's hands and be turned over to the War Department. It is estimated that about two thousand soldiers will be needed to afford the city's wharves and shipping proper protection.

United States troops raided last night the Hoboken waterfront and arrested about two hundred supposed alien enemies, who were taken to Ellis Island. It could not be learned if this action had been inspired by the President's proclamation.

All Germans Must Register; Women Are Not Affected

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Another sorely needed step was taken by the Administration to-day to check spying, sabotage and incendiary directed against America's war preparations. The President issued a proclamation which sharply restricts the movements in the United States of male German nationals more than fourteen years of age.

Such Germans are barred from entering within 100 yards of any canal, wharf, pier or drydock used by vessels of 500 tons or more, warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad or other terminal, storage or transfer facility connected with such wharves, or within 100 yards of the shore line in certain instances. In addition, the Attorney General is empowered to designate other barred zones which such Germans may not enter.

Male German nationals are also barred from travelling on any boats except public ferries on any waters within the United States or navigated by oceangoing vessels. They are barred from the District of Columbia, where the government's war activities are directed, and from the Panama Canal Zone.

A registration of such aliens is directed to be made under the Attorney General. Thereafter no such German national may be found within the United States without his registration card. He must not move his residence from one place to another, nor travel without notifying the representatives of the Department of Justice.

While this proclamation is a long step in the right direction, it leaves many obvious loopholes through which the agents of the Wilhelmstrasse may continue to strike at munition plants, food warehouses, shipping, transportation lines and armaments. For instance, there is nothing in the proclamation which would in the slightest degree hamper the activities of a national of Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey. There is nothing to hamper the activities of German born women, and the German espionage system has long been famous for the use of women, often reputed to be beautiful.

German Citizens Safe

But, even more important, there is nothing in the proclamation, nor in anything which can be taken under it, to limit opportunities for incendiary, sabotage or spying of German agents who have obtained American citizenship. If a German has obtained his citizenship papers in this country he is free from annoyance under the proclamation. Nothing is done to check the activities of such persons, despite the general knowledge that it is a common custom of Prussian spies and agents, and has been since before the Franco-Prussian War, to take the nationality of the country to which they are sent. A prominent consular officer of this gov-

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Enemy Aliens

From day to day The Tribune will show, by guarded instances, that the government's regulations in restraint of enemy aliens are futile; that "barred zones" are, in fact, a fiction, and that structures of vital military importance are open to attack by bomb and fire-pot.

RECENTLY an American transport bearing troops to France put back to an Atlantic port with her engines disabled. From the nature of the happening it was clear that the machinery had been damaged maliciously. The time and port and name of the vessel are details that cannot be published. The enemy that got aboard with the expedition and committed sabotage on the engine has not been found. The enemy alien, who is everywhere, cannot be distinguished on sight from the citizen, and very often escapes detection when closely examined. His camouflage is perfect. He may have citizen papers. He can enlist in the army or navy. Canada has disfranchised all former subjects of enemy countries whose naturalization took place within fifteen years.

Labor Upholds Gompers' War On Pacifism

American Alliance Is Indorsed by Vote of 21,579 to 402

(Staff Correspondence)

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—The American Federation of Labor, by a vote of 21,579 to 402, to-day indorsed the action of Samuel Gompers in organizing the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy to combat pro-Germanism and pacifism within the ranks of organized labor.

The vote, taken after a bitter debate, led by J. Moston Barnes, of the People's Council, is the first test of pacifist strength in the convention. Some of the pacifist leaders tried to avert the test first by a motion to lay the report of the executive council indorsing the American Alliance on the table, and when that failed, by a motion to neither indorse nor disapprove.

Both motions were beaten, and then Joseph Bowen, of New York, leader of the bricklayers, demanded a roll call, that all might "show their colors to the world."

All of the allied organizations within the federation sustained Mr. Gompers, with the exception of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the leaders of which declined to record their 823 votes, on the ground that they were not interested in the matter.

Those voting against Gompers were Joseph D. Cannon, of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who cast 44 of the votes of his organization, the other 90 going for Gompers; John P. Burke and Maurice Labelle, of the Pulp and Paper Makers, with 65 votes; Jacob Margolis, of the Hat and Cap Makers, who cast 29 of the organization's 87 votes, with Max Zuckerman casting 29 for Gompers and Max Zabinsky declining to cast his 29; Cornelius Foley, who cast 79 of the 398 votes of the barbers; J. Mahlon Barnes, who cast 83 of the 416 votes of the Cigarmakers; Morris Silberstein, who cast the votes of 81 New York Furriers, and Isidor Buchbinder, who cast 11 votes for the Neckwear Makers of New York. The balance of the anti votes came from small unions with single votes.

Alliance Indorsement Attacked

The fight began when James Duncan, vice-president of the federation, presented a report from the executive council indorsing the work of the American Alliance.

Barnes, who has been prominent in the Socialist party, opposed the acceptance of the report on the ground that the Alliance was unpatriotic, and denounced its efforts in opposition to the People's Council.

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, defending the action of Governor Lowden, of Illinois, declared the labor movement was infested with German agents seeking to advance the cause of Kaiserism.

John McNulty, of the Metal Trades, declared that Walker understated the case.

"I am satisfied," he said, "that there is a large number of paid, and very well paid, German agents in the ranks of American labor. I proved this to my own satisfaction on my recent trip to the West coast."

Gompers Admits He's a Patriot

Rose Shapiro, leader of the New York Ladies' Garment Workers, intervened in an attack on "Shonts and Shontsees," after which Mr. Gompers took the floor.

"I have been accused," he began, "of being an American patriot. I plead guilty to that charge. I have been accused of associating with the enemies of labor. I answer that charge by saying that I will carry labor's banner of hope anywhere."

The opposition led by Barnes he compared to the Bolsheviks in Russia. On the rollcall there were surprises, it having been expected that some of the more radical organizations would cast their strength against the administration. On the contrary, even the delegate of the Milwaukee Central Trades Union, James F. Blakely, voted with Gompers.

Railroads Put Themselves in Wilson's Care

President Empowered to Act in Conference With Men

Expect Arbitration To Settle Trouble

Railways Likely to Ask Government to Regulate Rates During War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Wilson received a free hand to-day from the railroads in his effort to avoid a strike for higher wages by engineers, conductors, trainmen and brakemen, with whose representatives he will confer here Thursday.

Formal announcement by the Railroads' War Board that the railroads were ready, should any crisis arise, to place their interests unreservedly in the hands of the President for such disposition as he may determine is necessary in the public interest, was expected to clear away misunderstandings of the four brotherhoods over the attitude of the roads, which had caused the unions to refuse to arbitrate the dispute.

The prediction was made last week that there would be no railroad strike. This prediction was based, however, on the statement that the President had been authorized by the railroad brotherhoods to offer a plan of settlement as to wages and the brotherhoods would accept the plan. It was not hinted at that time that it would be the railroads which would throw themselves into the arms of the President.

Possibility of a stoppage in the steady flow of commerce, thereby paralyzing the nation's war preparations, was believed by officials to have passed. They expected that an agreement to leave the wage question to an impartial tribunal would result from Thursday's conference, and already suggestions for means to forestall any further agitation concerning wages and conditions of work during the war which at the same time would protect the workers in maintaining their standards of life in the midst of war prices are under consideration. England's example of allowing the Board of Trade to regulate wages at intervals of several months and at the same time adjust rates to protect the railroads is receiving close study.

Speaks for All Roads

Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the executive committee of the American Railway Association, commonly known as the war board, wrote the following letter to Judge William L. Chambers, chairman of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, who conferred with various railroad executives in New York Saturday and with the war board to-day:

"We confirm what we said to you this morning in reply to your inquiry as to what will be the attitude of the railroads with respect to the manner of settlement of any demands for increases in pay or changes in working conditions which during the war may be made upon them—by employees.

"Speaking for all the railroads to-day, we reiterate our belief in and general acceptance of the principle of arbitration. In the midst of war we are, however, prepared to go farther. As no interruption of continuous railroad operation can be tolerated under war conditions we are ready, should any crisis now arise, unreservedly to place our interests in the hands of the President for protection and for disposition as he may determine is necessary in the public interest."

Arbitration May Result

Some form of arbitration, it is believed confidently, will result from the President's conference and succeeding negotiations. For their part, the railroads have indicated that they may ask for some form of control of wages and rates similar to that in effect to regulate coal wages and prices. Brotherhood officials have disclosed a serious situation in their discussions with Judge Chambers, who has been President Wilson's representative in preliminary conferences with both sides.

They said increased wages are necessary to maintain the operating personnel of the roads against the inducements of higher wages paid in other industries which have government contracts. Recruiting of railroad regiments for service in France, enlistment in the army and the operation of the draft law also have aided in depleting the number of highly trained railroad men.

Railroads Planning To Demand Another 15 Per Cent Raise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Arguments in the Eastern railroads' 15 per cent advance rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission closed to-day with a statement of counsel for the roads that even if this increase is granted they soon will ask for another advance of approximately 15 per cent in class and commodity rates and 10 per cent a ton on coal and coke.

"What is the intention of the railroads?" asked Commissioner McChord, "to make the sky the limit?"

"As cost increases rates must go up if we are to proceed on a sound basis," answered John S. Patterson, counsel for the railroads.

Allies at Last Are Bound Together, Says Lloyd George; Italy's Peril The Bitter Lesson; U-Boats Beaten

Teutons Threaten to Break the Pieve Line With Blow in North

Lower Defences Still Hold Firm

Berlin Claims Capture of Town of Quero and Monte Cornelle

(Staff Correspondence)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The first indication the Italians probably will be forced to abandon the Pieve River line is contained in reports from the battle front to-night that the Germans, who previously have used only light field pieces against Diaz's troops, are now bringing up the heaviest howitzers and laying the stage for a tremendous assault before the full strength of Allied help arrives. Intense pressure of massed hostile forces is now being met by the Italians in the north between the Brenta and the Pieve.

What yesterday seemed like the height of the fury of the Austro-German attack to-day in comparison appears merely like the tapping of the Italian line here and there—testing the strength of the opposition.

Berlin Claims Quero

The Berlin official statement asserts that the Teutons have taken the town of Quero, on the Pieve, about fifty miles from the coast and Monte Cornelle, to the northwest. As to the advance upon Monte Tomba, one of the vital points of greatest pressure, the communique says: "The enemy was driven from his strongly prepared positions on Monte Tomba," adding that 1,100 Italians were taken prisoner there.

The Rome official statement does not admit the fall of Monte Tomba, although it says enemy forces in great numbers are attacking the Monte Tomba and Monte Monferrera lines.

Germans Admit Repulse

Official admission by the enemy that attempts to cross the lower Pieve ended in failure was received here to-day in a delayed Austrian official statement of Saturday, which says that "reconnoitring detachments on the western bank of the stream (Pieve) had to be withdrawn before strong counter attacks."

Italians Anxiously Await Allies' Help as Pressure Increases

(By The Associated Press)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 18.—Having felt the Italian steel along the Pieve, the enemy is again massing his forces on the north. Austrian prisoners taken at Follina and Fagare say that von Below's forces, who were present four days ago at Vidor, on the Pieve River, have now been swung northward, probably back of Asiago, on the front between the Pieve and Brenta rivers.

Some of the heaviest blows are now being struck there, and although the enemy forces in that territory have exceeded the Italians, heavy reserves are being added to them, and the pressure has been steadily increased since Friday.

It is not possible to state where the Allied reinforcements are, but it can be stated that they are not on the Pieve nor in the fighting zone of the north, which now appears to be one of the enemy's chief lines of approach.

It is felt that the Allied reinforcements could render incalculable service at this juncture in furnishing reserves to meet this concentration on the north, and the correspondent is authorized to state that this would be considered most timely now.

Austrian prisoners also say that fresh enemy divisions have recently been brought from the Russian front, and the prisoners include a large number of Poles thus far used on the Russian front. They give strange accounts of what is happening along the Russian front, and assert that Russian resistance is giving place to easy living and feasting.

Pope May Quit Italy For Spain to Renew His Efforts for Peace

ROME, Nov. 19.—The question is being asked in various quarters here, especially in Vatican circles, if Pope Benedict intends to leave Rome and Italy. If the Pontiff should take this step it would be due to the difficulty of taking the attitude he desires to take with regard to the war as long as he resides in a belligerent country, in spite of all the efforts made by the Italian government to guarantee his complete liberty and independence, and the prisoners include a large number of Poles thus far used on the Russian front. They give strange accounts of what is happening along the Russian front, and assert that Russian resistance is giving place to easy living and feasting.

5 U-Boats Sunk in a Day, Says Premier

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Premier Lloyd George, in the House of Commons to-night, discussing the U-boat warfare, declared:

"But, now, of the submarine, I have no fear. We are on its track, and I am glad to tell the House that on Saturday we destroyed five of them, five of these pests of the sea."

When the British Admiralty announced last week a startlingly sudden decline in sinkings by German U-boats, only one British merchantman of more than 1,600 tons having been sent to the bottom, a controversy started as to whether the danger was ended. Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert, declared that the U-boat had been beaten. Unofficial opinion in Washington was equally optimistic, but Secretary Daniels said: "The U-boat is still a menace." Sir Eric Geddes, head of the British Admiralty, declared: "The menace of the submarine is not a thing of the past." On November 1 he declared that about one-half of the U-boats had been sunk.

DEAD, OR JUST PLAYING 'POSSUM'?



Kaiser Refuses to Treat With Bolsheviks on Peace

Announces He Will Discuss Terms Only With Legal Successor to Imperial Russian Government or Constituent Assembly

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—Germany has refused to treat for peace with the new Soldiers' and Workmen's government in response to a recent proposal, according to the newspapers here, which publish this news as coming from a well authenticated source.

It is stated that Emperor William announced in his reply that he would treat only with the legal successor to the imperial government or with the Constituent Assembly.

Menace of Famine Forcing Union of Factions in Russia

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The food problem in Russia suddenly has become more pressing than the question of revolution or counter revolution, not only in Petrograd and Moscow, but also at the front, according to a series of telegrams which reached London to-day from Petrograd, Moscow and Odessa.

The spectre of famine appears to have done more than the force of armies to bring about quiet. At many places the Bolsheviks and bourgeois, the pacifists and the military cadets and the Kerenskites and the Leninists have joined forces against the common enemy—hunger—in a concentrated effort to stave off disaster, which seems almost inevitable in view of the disorganized state of transportation and widespread destruction of stores and supplies.

British Premier, in Great Speech, Challenges His Enemies

New War Spirit Born in England

Now to Repair Damage of Misunderstanding and Begin Anew

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Nov. 19.—With the help of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy will begin immediately to repair the damage caused by past misunderstandings and build a fresh campaign policy, based on unity of effort militarily, politically and economically.

In Parliament to-night Premier Lloyd George told his story, convinced his hearers and won the battle, which marks a turning point in the war.

Perhaps the Italian disaster will be viewed by historians not as a monumental success on the part of the enemy, but as the climax of Allied error. Perhaps the Venetian plains will be considered the birthplace of a new spirit of Allied unity and effort.

Answers Asquith's Attack

Before Lloyd George rose to speak the House was crowded with members and distinguished visitors attracted by the momentous debate. Ex-Premier Asquith criticised severely many of the Premier's utterances in his Paris speech, attacked him for charging Britain with the responsibility for the downfall of Serbia and Rumania, strongly defended the army chiefs, and deprecated the setting up of any organization which should supersede or interfere with the unfettered activity and independent positions of the general staffs or interfere with the ultimate responsibility of the government for its own forces and its own peoples.

Asquith was more caustic than had been anticipated generally, but he accepted the principle of complete coordination and cooperation. After that Lloyd George had nothing to fear from a political point of view.

Defends Paris Speech

He excused some of his Paris observations on the ground it was necessary to stir the people out of their apathy and adopt drastic methods under grave conditions.

He didn't enter into the details of the responsibility for the Italian situation because of consideration for Italy.

U. S. Forces Clash Again With Germans; 1 American Killed

Engagement of Patrols in "No Man's Land" Is Reported

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 19.—There has been another clash between American and German patrols in No Man's Land.

Full details are not known at this hour beyond the fact that one American soldier was killed.

Transport Ablaze At Hoboken Pier

The entire Fire Department of Hoboken was called out at 12:45 this morning to fight a blaze aboard a United States transport tied up at Army Pier 1. Only men of the crew were on board the vessel when the fire was discovered between decks.

The fire was under good headway, it was said, at the time of its discovery, and the crew and army fire department were unable to cope with it.

A battalion which was on guard duty was routed out to help fight the blaze. Eyewitnesses were kept at a distance by fixed bayonets.

THRU NEW YORK—MIAMI SLEEPER 2:14 P. M. daily P. R. and Seaboard Air Line. Office 1134 Broadway—Adv.